

“Anaphoric Noun” とその用法

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I was away for two days at the posts. When I got home it was too late and I did not see Miss Barkley until the next morning. She was not in the garden and I had to wait in the office of the hospital until she came down. (イタリックは筆者)

名詞を受けて、その代りに用いるのは代名詞と決まっているので、この引用文中のイタリックの語に何ら奇異感を抱かないだろうが、次の文のイタリックの語についてはどうだろう。

We came into Gorizia in the middle of the day. The rain had stopped and the town was nearly empty. (イタリックは筆者)

両文とも Hemingway の *A Farewell to Arms* から引用したものであるが、後者の *the town* は、ここでは Gorizia を指すことは言うまでもない。何故 *the town* の代りに *there* を用いないのか、*the town* を包含する *the place* を使わなかったのか、そこには明確な理由が伺えるのである¹⁾。そして、本稿では、こうした形態がどのような文に、どのような様子で現われるかを考察してみることにする。

こうした、名詞を名詞で代示する傾向は日本語にもある。例えば、「大統領」「大将」「先生」「博士」「(軽べつ的に) 赤ん坊」「青二才」などと際限ない。それ故、今更取り立てて論ずる必要もなからうが、多くの英語学習者は「名詞」は「代名詞」で置き換えるものとの観念に囚われすぎて、*She told*

her mother *she* had been talking too much. とか John told Jack that *he* was ungrateful.⁽²⁾ のような文を平気で書いたり、

- (1) For most U. S. embassies, last week's July Fourth holiday marked a time of celebration that has traditionally placed a heavy strain on the entertainment funds available to *Washington's* representatives abroad.—*Newsweek*.

の中で、このような *Washington* を表面的な字面からのみ判断し、その本来的なものを理解しないことが多いので、授業の補足の意味で敢えて取り上げてみた。上記の *she told her mother...* と *John told Jack...* の文は説明を要しまい。例文(1)中の *Washington* は「米政府」を指すことは明らかである。

もろもろのケースの生じるこの「名詞の代名詞的用法」を命名する適当な言葉が見出せないが、*Substitution* の一種であることには間違いあるまい。しかし、*Bloomfield* は *Substitution* について次のように説明している。当世風でないと異論を提起されそうであるが参考までに述べてみたい。

The grammatical peculiarity of substitution consists in selective features: the substitute replaces only forms of a certain class, which we may call the *domain* of the substitute; thus, the domain of the substitute *I* is the English form-class of substantive expressions. The substitute differs from an ordinary linguistic form, such as *thing*, *person*, *object*, by the fact that its domain is grammatically definable. Whether an ordinary form, even of the most inclusive meaning, such as *thing*, can be used of this or that practical situation, is a practical question of meaning; the equivalence of a substitute, on the other hand, is grammatically determined.⁽³⁾

この説明から判断すると、これらの名詞をいわゆる 代名詞とは 同一に考えてはまずいようだ。それぞれの言語において 慣習的に決まった 文脈の中で、あ

る言語形式の部類のいずれにも代用される言語形式、あるいは文法的特徴を Bloomfield は Substitution と呼び、thing, person, object などと区別しているからである。一般に、英文法で代名詞というとき、名詞⁽⁴⁾の代りに用いられる語であるが、その本質は指示詞であり、それ自体が形態上、性・数・格などの面で語尾変化を持つ(特に人称代名詞)。そして、発生的には、指示代名詞、関係代名詞、疑問代名詞の三者の類縁関係がある。ここで名詞と比較してみると⁽⁵⁾、名詞は独立した表象を喚起する傾向にあるが、一般に、代名詞は独立しては喚起しえない面を持っているといえよう。もちろん、例外も存するが。形態の上では、代名詞は複数語尾 -s のないこと、冠詞または数詞などを伴えない点で⁽⁶⁾名詞と相違するので名詞による代示を完全に代名詞と呼ぶこともできない。この名詞の代名詞的用法には一定の規則はなく、そのときどきの状況で、人や事物などが一番正確に表わしうる語を用いることが多いようだ。また、前出の名詞に付加的な説明を加えたり、変化を与えたりする効果も見逃してはならない。したがって、ある場合には、主として複合語または語群で人や事物を婉曲に言い表わす Kenning⁽⁷⁾の一種とも考えられる。ただ、一般に Kenning が Periphrasis のように詩的に優雅さや威厳を与えることを意図する場合が多いので、名詞の代名詞的用法を完全なる Kenning だと考えることもできない。もちろん、computer を electronic brain, 先に述べた American government を Washington で代示するような場合は Kenning と考えてよからう。しかし、前出の名詞と同じ名詞を代名詞的に用いるケースもあるので、名詞の代名詞的用法は実際には Kenning より領域が広いと考えられる。

半代名詞という言葉も浮かぶが、Palmer のいう Semi-pronoun⁽⁸⁾と混同する恐れがでる。

この名詞の代名詞用法について、外国の文法書や修辞学の本はあまり触れていないようである。ただ、Jespersen は 3 人称の人称代名詞を指して Anaphor-

ic pronoun⁽⁹⁾ という語を使っている。また, Curme は *Syntax* の中で次のように説明している。

Where the persons and things referred to are not supposed to be known, demonstratives unaccompanied by a gesture point them out in a twofold way. They either have anaphoric force, i. e., point backward to some person or thing that precedes, as in ‘In this old castle there lived once a king who had an only child, a daughter. *The* (or *this*) daughter was very beautiful.’

.....

As a demonstrative it (=the) has a twofold function: anaphoric *the*, pointing backward to a person or thing already mentioned, as in ‘There lived once in this old castle a powerful king. *The* king had a lovely daughter’;...

Curme のいう anaphora とは指示用法の *the* を指す。となると Bloomfield, Jespersen, Curme とも anaphora については内容を異にしているが, 名詞の代名詞的用法にこの Curme の説を参考にして, “Anaphoric noun” とするのが一番妥当と思えるのである。

外国の研究書がこの “Anaphoric noun” にあまり触れていないのは, 一般化しすぎているうえに, 体系的な説明ができないところに一因していそうである。しかし, 先に述べたように, われわれが英語で表現したり, 英文の内容を正確に捉えるうえには極めて有用であり, また, 英語の初学者は, この関係を理解しないと文意を誤る危険に落ち入るであろう。

このようなケースは, 言葉の定義付けよりも, 実際にどのように用いられているかに目を向けるほうが有意義と思えるので, 例文を広範囲にあさり, いろいろな角度から考察してみよう。

1. 同じ文中で同じ名詞を繰り返す例

別の名詞による表現を避けて、同じ名詞を繰り返すことが多いが、これは、他の（代）名詞との混同を防ぐか、強意のためであろう。すぐ前にある名詞に the あるいは this をつけて、その名詞を繰り返すのであるから読者の視覚に訴える力は強いといえよう。

- (2) George C. Watson, son of Thomas Watson and president of the IBM corporation, which builds most of today's *computers*, see *the computer* as a menacing "nosy neighbor" that will pry into our affairs to our harm,...
—D. S. Halacy, Jr., *Nine Roads to Tomorrow*.
- (3) Americans overindulge *their children* and do not like them; *the children* in turn are overly dependent and full of hate for their parents.—John Steinbeck, *America and Americans*.

しかし、実際には、修飾語句を省略して、最後の名詞だけで表現するケースが多い。

- (4) Shreveport is on the west bank of *the Red River*; Bossier is on the east side of *the river* and close-quartered with Barksdale Air Force Base.—Erschine Caldwell, *Around About America*.
- (5) It is *an American dream* that we are great hunters, trackers, woodsmen, deadshots with a rifle or a shotgun; and *this dream* is deeply held by Americans who have never fired a gun or hunted anything larger or more dangerous than a cockroach.—John Steinbeck, *America and Americans*.
- (6) Another system would employ "active-repeater" *satellites*. *Such satellites* are equipped with radio receivers and transmitters to receive, store, amplify, and retransmit messages.—*Space*.

例(4)は *the river*, (5)は *this dream*, (6)は *Such satellites* のように、名詞の前の指示的役割を果たす形容詞は必ずしも一定していない。

2. 同じ文中で別の名詞による例

文に変化を与えることを第一の目的としているが、例(7)のように他の名詞との混同を避けたり、前の名詞の付加的な説明をしたりするのに効果がある。しかし、computer を the machine, satellite を the vehicle といった類は付加的な説明をしているとはいえない。

(7) And don't, let me beg you, go with that awful tourist idea that *Italy's* only a museum of antiquities and art. Love and understand the *Italians*, for *the people* are more marvellous than *the land*.—E. M. Forster, *Where Angles Fear to Tread*.

(8) While chess experts deplore a scientist's suggestion that *a computer* will be world champion by 1969, *the electronic brain* gives ever more convincing demonstrations of its ability in this direction.—D. S. Halacy, Jr., *Nine Roads to Tomorrow*.

(9) When *gabbro* is composed almost exclusively of labradorite, *the rock* is called anorthosite, of which large amounts occur in Wyoming, eastern Canada, and Scandinavia.—*How to Know the Minerals and Rocks*.

例(7)では Italy を the land, Italians を the people で指している。例(8)の electronic brain は実はすぐ前の computer の代示であり、computer の内容を説明すると同時に、代名詞的役割も果している。例(9)の gabbro はたんに the rock で言い換えられているにすぎない。

3. 同じパラグラフ中で同じ名詞による例

強意というよりもむしろ他の名詞との混同を避けるために多用されているといえよう。特に、例(10), (11), (12), (13)では、混同を避けていることが明らかである。

(10) Up *the river* the mountains had not been taken; none of the mountains

beyond *the river* had been taken. That was all left for next year. *My friend* saw *the priest* from our mess going by in the street, walking carefully in the slush, and pounded on the window to attract his attention. *The priest* looked up. He saw us and smiled. *My friend* motioned for him to come in. *The priest* shook his head and went on.—Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*.

- (11) If any one were going to die they put *a screen* around the bed so you could not see them die, but only the shoes and puttees of doctors and *men nurses* showed under the bottom of *the screen* and sometimes at the end there would be whispering. Then the priest would come out from behind *the screen* and afterward *the men nurses* would go back behind *the screen* to come out again carrying the one who was dead with a blanket over him down the corridor between the beds and someone folded *the screen* and took it away.—*Ibid.*

- (12) The National Planning Assn., whose Center for Economic *Projections* provides what is probably the most complete set of *long-range forecasts* anywhere, fits right in with the optimists. *Its new forecast* sees strong productivity gains for the economy through 1980. *The projection* is based on high investment not only in plant and equipment but also in “human capital”—the money society spends to educate and train its labor force.—*Business Week*.

- (13) In its refined form, this consisted of two *Saturn rockets*—one carrying extra fuel, the other *a spacecraft* to be launched into earth orbit. *The rockets* would rendezvous and, with the extra fuel, *the spacecraft* would then be launched to the moon. Faget and other members of the Space Task Group—which became the nucleus for Project Apollo... A monster rocket, larger than any yet on the drawing boards, would boost *the spacecraft* directly from earth to the moon. *The spacecraft* would then detach and back down to the lunar surface.—*Life*.

例(12)では long-range forecasts を Its new forecast で置き換えている。代名詞的用法の forecast に修飾語が付き付加的説明をしていることに注意。

次の例は強意と考えるとよからう。

(14) His sallow face frowned. If he went to her now with the news of the ocean he would probably have to say he had seen not only the beard but even the face under the water, and maybe even tell how *the eyes* looked. In his mind he could clearly see *the eyes*—they were blue with fat white lids, and they could stare up through the salt water without blinking; but that was not the same as knowing he had actually seen *the eyes*.—Arthur Miller, *I Don't Need You Any More*.

(15) All three of my children were *girls* and they wanted to get married instead of going off to college. I saw sorry about that. A good college education is the greatest thing in the world when you're going to be colored all your life. But *the girls* wanted to get married and raise families of their own.—Erskine Caldwell, *In Search of Bisco*.

(16) Then, besides that, I've always had a weakness for wanting to make small *gifts* to people I know well, and so once in a while I'd buy something at a store that I knew Kathy wanted or actually needed. She has five children and her husband is a janitor who also makes only fifteen dollars a week. *The gifts* never cost more than two or three dollars, but I know they were worth many times that much to her.—*Ibid.*

(17) The State of Alabama, for instance, enforces many laws prohibiting the use of public facilities by both white and Negro. It is no real hardship for a Negro to drink *water* from a fountain marked Colored and to avoid drinking from a fountain marked White. *The water* in both fountains came from the same source, the temperature of *the water* is the same in both fountains, and if there are typhoid germs in this common water, the white man will become just as ill as the Negro.—Erskine Caldwell, *Around About America*.

「1. 同じ文中で同じ名詞を繰り返す例」で説明したように、修飾語句を省略して、最後の名詞だけで表現するケースも多い。表現の簡潔さから見れば当然の現象といえよう。

(18) Since there is undoubtedly a clear-cut dividing line between Atlanta's

two extremes of conflict and harmony, there must be *a good and sufficient reason* for it. *The reason* is an obvious one.—Erskine Caldwell, *In Search of Bisco*.

(19) Even though WHER may not be *the only all-girl radio station* in the United States, it does have an abundance of the kind of personality that radio can create and diffuse. In fact, it is so all-girl that the president of the owning company inspects the premises—by invitation only—once a year and the male janitor attends to his duties at night when *the station* is off the air.—Erskine Caldwell, *Around About America*.

(20) *The forest of oak trees* on the mountain beyond the town was gone. *The forest* had been green in the summer when we had come into the town but now there were the stumps and the broken trunks and the ground torn up, and one day at the end of the fall when I was out where *the oak forest* had been I saw a cloud coming over the mountain.—Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*.

(21) A young man named Lloyd Shebley and I were assigned to *the Tallac hatchery* and spent considerable time there. *The hatchery* had to be prepared in the winter for the run of the fish in the early spring before the snow melted.—John Steinbeck, *America and Americans*.

(22) *The Okie boy* I mentioned did not remotely resemble me; his dark eyes, shining black hair, high cheekbones, and dark skin all spoke of his Cherokee blood. But if *this boy* should walk through any city in Europe, he too would instantly be picked out as an American.—*Ibid.*

(23) ...the Israeli Air Force last year wiped out the Russian-supplied *SAM-2 missiles* that had been emplaced in the vicinity. But now, evidently, despite heavy Israel air strikes, *the missiles* were back.—*Newsweek*.

(24) McNamara adopted a go-slow approach, for which he was upbraided last week by *the Joint Congressional Committee* on Atomic Energy. *The Committee* urged the allocation of funds for a new submarine reactor...—*Time*.

(25) Journeying to the Soviet capital, Czechoslovak Premier Oldřich Cerník put his signature on *a new seven-year economic agreement* that abolishes any hope that Czechoslovakia might be able to seek funds and know-how in the West to revitalize its disastrously outmoded industry. *The agreement* was

another barter deal, similar to earlier ones that ruinously shortchanged the Czechoslovaks;...—*Time*.

4. 同じパラグラフ中で別の名詞による例

次のような Extraposition の例はここでは扱わないことにする。

㉞ *The object, the place, weather, the look of a person's shift of posture—these things can have but secondary importance on the stage, where action makes truth evident; in life, however, and in the story, place itself and things seen, the mood of a moment, the errant flight of apprehension which leads nowhere, can all register and weigh.—Arthur Miller, I Don't Need You Any More.*

「2. 同じ文中で別の名詞による例」と同様に考えてよいだろう。次の例㉞は明らかに名詞の混同を避けた例であるが、*this person* を *the stranger* で言い換えたところは付加的説明といえる。

㉞ One day, however, curiously enough, I was looking up some point upon which it seemed impossible to find authorities. *The librarian* could not help me, and I had given up the search, when *this person* brought me the very book I needed. I surmised that *the librarian* had told him of my difficulty. I was very grateful to *the stranger*.—Somerset Maugham, *The Magician*.

次の㉞～㉟は、同意語、あるいはそれに近い類語などを代名詞的に用いた例である。

㉞ For giant *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.*, the South African-based diamond empire, the monetary jitters added fresh sparkle to sales. *The company* controls 80% of the world's diamond sales, and in the first half of 1969, sales of the De Beers-controlled central Selling Organization leaped 28%.—*Business Week*.

- ㉙ “And—alas, alas!—a look of old Mrs. Theobald. What appalling apparition was that? I did think *the lady* was bedridden as well as imbecile. Whyever did she come?”—E. M. Forster, *Where Angles Fear to Tread*.
- ㊦ Here now in the coal mining regions of southern West Virginia is an economic and social disaster eroding the human resources of *the United States*. This is not a mere handful of people; these are men, women, and children numbered in the thousands. Natural resources of *the nation* are protected and conserved by law, forests and public lands are conscientiously preserved, and wild-life and bird sanctuaries are faithfully administered.—Erskine Caldwell, *Around About America*.
- ㊧ Close to home, however, there is immediate need of domestic peace corps, or national service corps, to provide similar aid to a great number of deserving citizens of the *United States*. These are the thousands of men and women in the distressed areas of *the nation* whose only hope of learning skills and trades and becoming self-supporting by their own efforts is in having the necessary instruction provided by a government agency.—*Ibid*.
- ㊨ For those who stayed on, *hardship pay* was increased to 25 per cent, *the amount* normally reserved for such maximum danger posts as Saigon.—*Time*.
- ㊩ At the Texas School Book Depository, on his route, shades masked the sixth-floor window from which Lee Harvey Oswald fired the bullets that killed John F. Kennedy. As his aquamarine limousine passed within 200 yards of *the building*, *the President* also seemed determined to curtain his memories of that terrible day and spot.—*Ibid*.
- ㊪ The whole thing is crazy. Every single man in *our emerging country* was out for himself against all others—for his safety, his profit, his future. He had little care for *the land*; he ripped it, raped it. and in some cases destroyed it.—John Steinbeck, *America and Americans*.
- ㊫ The truth is I couldn't put up *my umbrella*. The frame would not work for one thing, and if it had worked, I would not have put *the thing* up, for I would no more be seen under such a travesty of an umbrella than... —A. G. Gardiner: *Alpha of the Plough*.

次のように形容詞の内容を名詞の同意語で指すこともある。

㉞ But where *French* schoolchildren—and Mike—really shine is in the matter of current events. Nothing interesting can happen anywhere in *this curious, hexagon-shaped country* without every school kid knowing about it instantly. —*Life*.

5. 異なるパラグラフで別の名詞による例

今までの例は、比較的近距離のものであったが、いくつものパラグラフをばさんで別の名詞で受ける場合もすこぶる多い。パラグラフが異なれば例㉞, ㉞のように正確な表現を目的するためには、同一語を繰り返すのは当然であろう。

㉞ Somewhere there is *an American look*. I don't know what it is, and foreigners cannot describe it; but it is there.

The American look is not limited to people of Caucasian ancestry.—John Steinbeck, *America and Americans*.

㉞ *Youngsters* can get in trouble if you don't keep them busy—they start throwing rocks, if nothing else—and that's why I went to work and organized *a Boy Scout troop* for them.

Of course, I was a little too old to be the Scout-master. So I turned that over to a younger fellow I trusted. But I signed up *sixty-two youngsters* for *the troop* and cleared off some of my acre of land I didn't need and made tables and benches for them out of slabs they gave me at the mill. *These youngsters* here are too poor to buy the complete Boy Scout outfit and so what I did was see to it that every one of those sixty-two boys had something to show for being a Boy Scout.—Ersking Caldwell, *In Search of Bisco*.

次は付加的説明をしている。

㉞ “And, Granny, when will the old ship get to Italy?” asked *Irma*.

“‘Grandmother,’ dear; not ‘Granny,’” said Mrs. Herriton, giving her a kiss. “And we say ‘a boat’ or ‘a steamer,’ not ‘a ship.’ Ships have sails. And mother won't go all the way by sea. You look at the map of Europe, and you'll see why. Harriet, take her. Go with Aunt Harriet, and she'll

show you the map.”

“Right-o!” said *the little girl*, and dragged the reluctant Harriet into the library.—E. M. Forster, *Where Angles Fear to Tread*.

- (40) “Quite an ovation,” she cried, sprawling out of her first-class carriage. “They’ll take us for royalty. Oh, *Mr. Kingcroft*, get us foot-warmers.”

The good-natured young man hurried away, and Philip, taking his place, flooded her with a final stream of advice and injunctions—where to stop, how to learn Italian, when to use mosquito-nets, what pictures to loot at.—*Ibid.*

次は同意語，あるいはそれに近い類語などを代名詞的に用いた例である。例

(41)は表現の効果を意図したものといえよう。

- (41) You hear things like that all the time. What they claim is that the Negroes belong to a race that the law shouldn’t allow to come anywhere near white people because they give off *a bad odor*. They don’t call it *odor*, though. They call it *stink*. *Nigger-stink*.

Those same people claim there’s something in the Negro skin that will hardly wash off, but if it does, *the smell* will come right back again the next minute as strong as ever.—Erskine Caldwell, *In Search of Bisco*.

- (42) This is not surprising, because I have known well-seasoned travelers who drove from Atlanta to Dallas, and in broad daylight passed through *Bossier City*—call it Bo-shur, as in Greole—without being aware that they had ever been there.

There is a reasonable excuse for this common oversight. During the daylight hours, *the place* looks just like any other haphazard collection of filling stations, eating houses, and typical motels on a Louisiana highway.—Erskine Caldwell, *Around About America*.

“Anaphoric noun” が，いかに効果的なものであるか，小説，雑誌から例文を引用してみよう。

- (43) One of the characteristics most puzzling to a foreign observer is the

strong and imperishable *dream* the American carries. On inspection, it is found that *the dream* has little to do with reality in American life. Consider *the dream* of and the hunger for home. The very word can reduce nearly all of my compatriots to tears. Builders and developers never build houses—they build homes. *The dream home* is either in a small town or in a suburban area where grass and trees simulate *the country*. *This dream home* is a permanent seat, not rented but owned. It is a center where a man and his wife grow graciously old, warmed by the radiance of well-washed children and grandchildren. Many thousands of *these homes* are built every year; built, planted, advertised, and sold—and yet, the American family rarely stays in one place for more than five years. *The home* and its equipment are purchased on time and are heavily mortgaged. The earning power of *the father* is almost always overextended, so that after a few years he is not able to keep up the payments on his moans. That is on the losing side. But suppose *the earner* is successful and his income increases. Right away, *the house* is not big enough, or in the proper neighborhood. Or perhaps suburban life palls, and the family moves to the city, where excitement and convenience beckon...

(パラグラフ 1 つ省略)

, *the dream* does not die—it just takes another form.

(パラグラフ 1 つ省略)

, and if they can double *the dream*—have a symbol home and mobility at the same time—they have it made.

(パラグラフ 1 つ省略)

Of course, *the home dream* can be acted out almost anywhere.

(パラグラフ 1 つ省略)

The home dream is only one of the deepest American illusions which, ...
—John Steinbeck, *America and Americans*.

(44) At 50,000 feet its descent engine—which can be throttled like the motor in an automobile—will fire to slow and steady *the craft*. At 25,000 feet the LM's radar system will lock onto the moon's surface while the tiny clusters of rockets that ring the cabin nudge *the ship* into an upright position. At 700 feet the main engine will be throttled up and *the craft* will hover like a helicopter.—*Life*.

(45) *Physicists* at Bell Telephone Labs ran up against a rash of freakish phenomena in the semiconductor *crystals* they were using to invent the transistor in the early 1950s. *The crystals* produced electrical signals much like the vacuum tubes they were destined to replace. But they also produced unwanted, “transductive” effects. For example, a shock or other mechanical force changed a crystal’s performance as a transistor. *The scientists* learned to suppress the effects, though, and *the semiconductor industry* was on its way.

Today *the industry* is exploiting some of those once undesirable effects and introducing the first of a whole new line of components—integrated circuit transducers. *The devices* are being developed by two of the biggest semiconductor companies, Fairchild Camara & Instrument Corp. and Texas Instruments, Inc.—*Business Week*.

(46) *The lowest-cost cooling device* is the room air conditioner. The indoor portion of *the unit* consists of *an air filter*, *a fan*, and *a cooling coil*. The warm, humid indoor air is drawn through *the filter* and into *the fan*. *The fan* blows *the warm, humid air* over *the cooling coil*, which cools and dehumidifies *the air* before it is blown into the room. *The cooling coil* contains *a refrigerant fluid*. *The refrigerant fluid* changes from a liquid state to a gas state because heat from *the warm air* passing over *the coil* causes evaporation of *the refrigerant fluid*. *This process* takes heat from *the warm, humid room air*. *The outdoor portion of the unit* consists of *a compressor*, *a fan*, and *a condenser*. *The compressor* receives low-temperature, low-pressure refrigerant gas from *the cooling coil*. *The fan* blows *outdoor air* over *the condenser*. Inside *the condenser* *the high-temperature, high-pressure refrigerant gas* is converted to *refrigerant liquid*. *The cooler outdoor air* passing over *the condenser* takes heat from *the hotter refrigerant gas*. *This process* causes *the refrigerant gas* to change to *the liquid state*. *The refrigerant liquid* is delivered to *the cooling coil*. *The refrigerant fluid* constantly circulates in the closed path through *the cooling coil*, *the compressor*, and *the condenser*. *The fan* for cooling *the condenser* sucks an *relatively cool outdoor air*, passes *the air* over *the condenser*, and blows the hotter air back outdoors.—*Encyclopedia Americana*.

例(44), (45), (46)のような科学分野の記事では“Anaphoric noun”の効果は最大

といえる。特に(46)ではいろいろな名詞が混同しないように手際よく処理されているといえよう。

6. 前文全体を名詞で表わす例

前の文全体を指すのに the system, the project, the process のような名詞を用いることが多い。これらの名詞はこれ自体では何ら具象性を持たないので、この意味からは代名詞に近似しているといえよう。同じ用法を持つ that や which では無色透明、あるいは無味乾燥なため the system, the project, the process のような名詞を使って残影を深く刻み込んでいるといえよう。したがって、that や which よりも強意である。

次のような Which は接続詞用法の残影であろう⁽⁴⁷⁾。

- (47) So I gave up Mr. Strongfort's program and returned to my own, which was more or less as follows: to take it easy and grow to be the most powerful man in the neighborhood without any trouble or exercise. *Which* is what I did.—William Saroyan, *My Name is Aram*.

この Which は to take から or exercise までを antecedent としている。

- (48) *America* did not exist. Four centuries of work, of bloodshed, of loneliness and fear created *this land*. We built America and *the process* made us Americans—a new breed, rooted in all races, stained and tinted with all colors, a seeming ethnic anarchy.—John Steinbeck, *America and Americans*.
- (49) When the white settlers finally achieved supremacy, they found to their indignation that some of the best and most profitable places were inhabited by Indians. *The process* then was, by force of arms, to move the Indians little by little to areas so poor that nobody else wanted them. *This process* took an unconscionably long and bloody time, and mistakes were made. Such as the prime one of moving the Cherokee tribes from the Appalachian Mountains to *the West* and settling them on unpromising-looking Oklahoma. —*Ibid.*

50) The Indians survived our open intention of wiping them out, and since the tide turned they have even weathered our good intentions toward them, which can be much more deadly. The myth of the Indian as a savage, untrustworthy, dangerous animal, wily, clever, and self-sufficient as an opponent, gave way to the myth of the Indian as a child, incapable of learning and of taking care of himself. Hence he was made a minor under the law, no matter what his age might be. *The problem*, of course, was, in the beginning, that we was the only person who *could* take care of himself. —*Ibid.*

51) *This modern missionary zeal* of our government would be a sound investment in human resources, provided that *the missionaries* were sent to the right places and were qualified to understand the needs of people in economic and social distress. This means it is a job for men, not boys. Before *the project* is undertaken, however, provision should be made to prohibit courses of instruction in weed cutting, gravel raking, and conversational French.—Erskine Caldwell, *Around About America*.

52) The miners and their families are appreciative of the government's crash program for the relief of the unemployed. Distribution of low-cost food stamps and free flour and beans to prevent hunger is well and good as a temporary means to furnish food for the destitute. So is the payment of a dollar an hour for several days a week for raking gravel on the roadside and cutting weeds with sickle and scythe along the right-of-way. The trouble with *this policy* is that it is like dropping a dime in a blind man's tin cup; it is a sympathetic gesture and it will help provide something to eat, but it is not going to cure blindness.—*Ibid.*

53) It may be that Bossier City is too close to home for comfort for Shreveport girls, because almost all who are employed in bars and clubs are youthful divorcees or unmarried mothers from small towns in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. But because homesickness can set in, and because a new marriage can occur, there is a rapid and continuous turnover in bar and club employment. As it happens, though, when there is a vacancy, a teen-age girl has run away from home in Mississippi or Tennessee, or she has been divorced in Oklahoma or Alabama, and *the job* is hers if she can pass the demanding physical and personality tests.—*Ibid.*

⑤④ Prejudice is propagated by ignorance, and ignorance is susceptible to the blandishments and exhortations of the rabble-rouser. Thus the intent of political ranting and raving, calculated or emotional, is to induce fear of some hypothetical calamity. By proclaiming a supposition to be a fact, *the implication* is established that equal economic and educational rights will impose racial equality for all.—*Ibid.*

⑤⑤ *A new wide road* was being finished that would go over the mountain and zig-zag down to the bridge. When *this road* was finished the offensive would start. It came down through the forest in sharp turns. *The system* was to bring everything down *the new road* and take the empty trucks, carts and loaded ambulances and all returning traffic up the old narrow road.—Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*.

⑤⑥ It occurred to me then that rendezvous around the moon was like being in a living room, “Houbolt recalls.” Why take the whole darn living room down to the surface when it is easier to go down in a little tiny craft. As soon as I saw it in that broad context, *the concept* looked very appealing.—*Life*.

例④⑧の *America* と *this land* の関係, ④⑨の *the West*, ⑤①の *this modern missionary* と *the missionaries*, ⑤⑤の *A new wide road* と *the new road* については, それぞれの当該箇所の説明する。なお, ⑤⑥の *could* のイタリックは原文のまま。

7. 大文字ではじまる名詞で表わす例

特定のものを表わすときは《the + 大文字ではじまる名詞》ということは相場がきまっている。例えば *the Lakes* といえば, 「イングランド北西部の湖水地方」や「アメリカの五大湖」をさす。特定のアメリカの大統領は *the President* で表わすことは説明を要しまい。

⑤⑦ *Mr. Nixon* asserted that “Israel is not desirous of driving any of the other countries into the sea—the other countries do want to drive Israel into the

sea." With that important distinction in mind, *the President* added,---
Newsweek.

⑤⑧ Dear Mr. *President*: I understand from what I hear and read that *the foreign peace corps* have been greatly appreciated by governments and people alike in numerous nations. Undoubtedly, the prestige of the United States will be enhanced wherever *the peace corps* are established. This is sure to create good will and friendship abroad.—Erskine Caldwell, *Around About America*.

⑤⑨ Such activity is an indication that the Negro in America has come of age and is aware that he is entitled to full citizenship. When the Negro was confined to *the South*, he was under the economic domination of the white race; now that the Negro population has spread to other parts of *the nation*, he has the freedom to express himself.—*Ibid*.

⑥① But his family disliked his continual visits to *the Continent*, and he himself often found pleasure in the idea that he was too busy to leave town.—E. M. Forster, *Where Angels Fear to Tread*.

⑥① Seven or eight separate plans are under study at *the Pentagon* all calling for sizable reinforcements and all entailing substantial political risks for *the President*.—*Time*.

⑥② Some American ambulance units were to be sent down and this hospital would look after them and any other Americans on service in Italy. There were many in *the Red Cross*. *The States* had declared war on Germany but not on Austria.—Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*.

例⑤⑧の the foreign peace corps と the peace corps の関係はすでに説明した。

8. 別の固有名詞で表わす例

アメリカ政府を White House, The United States を首都の Washington で表わす類である。

⑥③ The gloom is over the near term, however, partly because they think that *Washington's* economic managers eventually will prove their mettle and

partly because of favorable underlying economic factors, most economists are stubbornly bullish about the 1970s.—*Business Week*.

(64) A good chunk of Japan's exported capital is expected to go to *Wall Street*.—*Ibid*.

(65) Despite all the handicaps, *Wall Street* brokers will probably jump at the chance to get a foothold in Japan's expanding financial market.—*Ibid*.

日本の「兜町」が「株式市場」を指すように *Wall Street* は「アメリカの金融界」を指している。

(66) Yet, *some Administration policy makers* retained hope that the Russians—uneasy over the rise of fedayeen influence in the Arab states—might display a more favorable response. *These officials* were on the lookout for such a positive indication during President Nasser's current trip to *Moscow*, ...*Newsweek*.

(67) Though McNamara vowed that the U.S. would always maintain a sizable lead over the Russians, many Congressmen were alarmed by his report that *Moscow* has more than doubled its land-based intercontinental-ballistic-missile force, to 720, in a year.—*Time*.

例(66), (67)の *Moscow* はソ連を表わすと考えてよいだろう。(66)の *some Administration policy makers* と *These officials* の関係はすでに述べた。

9. 動詞を名詞で表わす例

名詞を(他の)名詞で指すほかに、動詞をその名詞形か、あるいは、その動詞の同意語の名詞で指すケースもある。表現を簡潔にして力強さを与えている。

(68) He tried not to wipe out of his mind that he had eaten lunch. He tried to make himself *feel* very hungry, but he could not remember *the feeling* exactly.—Arthur Miller, *I Don't Need You Any More*.

(69) But after a moment a vague restlessness returned; he could not believe in anything alone, and he wished his brother or his father were here to

see his perfection. Suddenly he *realized* that without even trying to stop himself he had not picked his nose all day, and felt silvery at *the knowledge*.
—*Ibid.*

- (70) When the problem is completely solved and the final answer obtained, the calculation is stopped, and the output, or answer, is *read out*. The information thus obtained may be recorded on a sheet of paper, so that *the read-out* is simply a matter of reading the recorded numbers.—*Digital Computer Primer*.

動詞句 *read out* をそのまま名詞 *the read-out* として用いているのは、*read-out* が決まった Technical term だからであろう。

- (71) Early in World War II, I worked for the Training Command of the Air Force, and spent a good deal of time at the schools for aerial gunnery. The British, having been in the war for a long time, sent teams of instructors to *teach* our newly inducted men to handle the tail and ball-turrent guns in our B-17 bombers, but *the instruction* began with small arms, since all shooting is pretty much the same.—John Steinbeck, *America and Americans*.

10. 修飾語で表わす例

名詞の積み重なった複合語で、最後の名詞でなく、その前の名詞を用いて、その複合語全体を指すケースが多い。第1要素の名詞の場合もあれば、第2、第3……要素の場合もあり、あるいは、第1、第2要素の語を一緒にした場合もあって形態は実に様々である。製品名、部品名、社名などを文中で表わすとき、しばしばこの現象が現われるといえよう。例えば *Royal 101 Typewriter* は *the Royal*, *the 101*, *the Royal 101* など表わされる可能性が考えられる。*NEAC-2000 Electronic Data Processing System* も *the NEAC-2000*, *the Electronic Data Processing*, *the NEAC-2000 System* などのように多種多様な形態をとる。もちろん、これらも *the typewriter*, *the system* (あるいは *the*

EDPS) で示されることも多い。指示性を強める語を使うようだ。

- (72) Nealey's opponent happens to be a machine—IBM's 7094 computer... Strictly speaking, *the 7094* is not a checker-playing machine but a general purpose computer.—*Popular Mechanics*.
- (73) The trasmitter section contains a 2N373 transistor which acts as... Although primarily as i. f. amplifier, *the 2N373* was chosen because...
- (74) In Japan, 25 nuclear-propelled ships have been designed, and *Kawasaki* and *Mitsubishi* have built full-scale models to determine dynamic characteristics and...—*Chemical Engineering*.
- (75) Recently the Combustion Engineering Co., Inc., manufacturer of atomic reactor, began sending their reports in on tape prepared on an *IBM 650*. —*Data Processing*.

例(74)の *Kawasaki*, *Mitsubishi* はそれぞれ「川崎重工」「三菱重工」のことであり、例(75)の *IBM 650* は *IBM 650 computer* のことである。

これら形容詞の代名詞的用法の代表的なものに *same* がある⁴⁰。

- (76) “No, mother; no. She was really keen on Italy. This travel is quite a crisis for her.” He found the situation full of whimsical romance: there was something half-attractive, half-repellent in the thought of this vulgar woman journeying to places he loved and revered. Why should she not be transfigured? *The same* had happened to the Goths.—E. M. Forster, *Where Angels Fear to Tread*.

以上簡略ながら “Anaphoric noun” についてごく一般的なものを raw materials を通して一瞥し、その性格を窺ってみた。正確で簡潔な英文の表現には極めて有用であるうえに、英文の正しい理解のうえにも重要であろう。“Anaphoric noun” という用語は、私が案出したものであるから、もっと適切な用語があるかも知れない。なお本稿の例文は私が『時事英語研究』（研究社）に発表したもの（昭和44年11月号、45年2月号）と重複する箇所が一部あるこ

とをお断りしておく。本稿はあくまでも試論にすぎなく、修辞学上の問題を更に掘り下げて考えねばならないし、また、定冠詞との関係も究明しなければなるまい。以後研究を続け、折を見て、もっと充実したものを発表したい。

Notes

- (1) 類似した英文例を示す。

At that moment a man strolled past them, a big stout fellow, showily dressed in a check suit; and he gravely took off his hat to *Dr. Porhoët*. The doctor smiled and returned the salute.—Somerset Maugham, *The Magician*.

- (2) この文は John confessed to Jack that *he* was ungrateful. とすれば *he* は明確になる。

- (3) L. Bloomfield: *Language*.

- (4) ここでいう名詞とは、文中に示されていないが、周囲の事情から推察できる名詞や未知であるために読者が質問している名詞などに拡張して考える。

- (5) 形容詞と比較した場合、一般には語順が一番問題になる。the wonderful device は可能であっても the this device では英語にならない。本稿はこれらには直接関係ないので、その説明はしない。

- (6) 数詞から転化した one のように -s や冠詞をとるものもある。

- (7) 大山敏子:『英語修辞法』には「Kenning は Beowulf や古代ゲルマン民族の詩に非常に多く用いられ“Sea”の代りに“Swan-road”というような言い方が非常に多い」として次の例を紹介している。

beag-gyba (=ring-giver), king

hron-rād (=whale-road), ocean

Lif-frēa (=Lord of Life), God

heofones gimmel (=heaven's jewel), the sun

bēacen Godes (=sign of god), the sun

「このようなまわりくどい表現は18世紀の英詩に好まれたが、だんだん省みられなくなった。しかし、詩人たちは決して捨て去ったわけではなく、巧みに活用している」と説明している。

- (8) Palmer and Blandford: *A Grammar of Spoken English* では semi-pronoun を形態・機能で名詞と代名詞の中間に位置する代名詞と説明し、そこには、someone, anyone, no one, something, anything, nothing, everything などのほかに Prop-word 'one' を包含している。これらは指示性がない。

- (9) Otto Jespersen (*M.E.G.*), Kruisinga (*Handbook*) の用語といわれている。

- (10) この Which については鳥谷剛三教授が早稲田商学第177号で *which* has a greater far-reaching or carrying power than *that* と説明している。
- (11) 形容詞の代名詞的用法には *this*, *that*, *each*, *which*, *what* などのほかに *one second* のような序数もある。

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